

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-1f.]

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. FINNELL.
V. T. GRAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. 23rd Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED.
W. F. BARRETT.
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court and Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1f]

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-1f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.
E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE. Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Sept. 14, 1863-1f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.
All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1f.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.
WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have just received and opened, on the Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, (det's old stand) a complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Gentlemen will find a complete assortment of
CASIMERES,
AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Our goods having been purchased for cash exclusively, of the largest Importers East, we are enabled to sell them at Cincinnati and Louisville retail prices for cash only, and we pledge ourselves to duplicate all bills purchased in the above cities at retail prices. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to call and examine our stock. J. L. & W. H. WAGNER.
Late of Danville Ky.
Dec. 21, 1863-1f.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Speed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. French, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
David B. Haggard, Frankfort.
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
Wm. O. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.
Adjutant General's Office.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel C. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.
COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua E. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvidere J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Day, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Fittle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeau, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Popy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—M. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Day, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.
No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.
H. P. PEPPER.
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1f.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.
Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!
Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.
Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.
Circulars sent free of charge.
October 30, 1863-6m.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.
August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.,
by JOHN C. HERNDON.
1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds,
Price—75 cts. per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, RECEIVIN BONDS, &c.
Price—75 cts. per quire.

SHERIFF'S RECEIVIN BONDS.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price—75 cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky. Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M., leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.
FRIIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).

GRAY & SAFFELL,
ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of
DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.
GRAY & SAFFELL.
CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.
March 2, 1864-1f. GRAY & SAFFELL.

Executor's Notice
THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.

BENONI MACKLIN,
GEO. B. MACKLIN,
Executors.
Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.
N. B. Is order that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promises will not be taken for Wheat and Corn.
B. & G. B. MACKLIN, Executors.
Jan. 18, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HEMING & QUINN is dissolved, by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts with said firm must be settled immediately. Apply to either party.
HEMING & QUINN.
Frankfort, Feb. 1, 1864-2m.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of William French deceased, or having claims against it, will please call forthwith upon the undersigned.
B. T. QUINN.
J. W. FRENCH.
March 4, 1864-1m. Executors.

NOTICE.
COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Ky., on the 20th day of February, 1864, MANLY, an runaway slave, aged 18 years, 5 feet high, copper color; the property, as she says, of Brice Greer.

DISOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Gillispie & Hoffman, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Nelson Hoffman is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY L. MINTER, J. M. C. Benton, Ky., March 16, 1864-1m.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.
THE stockholders in the Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles Turnpike Company, will meet at the Court House in Versailles ON THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, for the purpose of electing Seven Managers, to serve the ensuing year; five of which to reside in Woodford, one in Fayette, and one in Franklin county. At the same time, proposals will be received for the usual repairs of the road.
D. P. ROBB, Secretary.
March 18, 1864-1d.

Stray Notice.
FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.
TAKEN up as a stray, by James M. West, two miles north of Frankfort, ONE SORREL MARE, about twelve years old, and about fifteen or a half hands high, forehead roan and roan spot on left shoulder, a small scar on left leg near the stifle joint, no other marks perceptible. Valued at forty dollars, by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, this 18th day of February, 1864.

Warning to Trespassers.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of Kentucky river, in Franklin county, and near Frankfort, known as the T. S. F. homestead, or "Rough and Ready" farm; and the Grapery adjoining the same, lately owned by Page and Volger. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.

JOHN WALCOTT.
GEORGE E. WALCOTT.
Franklin county, March 22, 1864-w4w1m.

Warning to Trespassers.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of main Elkhorn, in Franklin county. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.

F. T. HAYDON.
J. J. LONG.
JOSEPH LONG,
Guardian for B. N. Long.
Franklin co., March 14, 1864-w4w1m.

NOTICE.
I have been given, in all which it may concern that I have in my custody, in the Nicholas county jail, a NEGRO MAN, who was committed to jail a few days ago, as a runaway. Said negro man is a mulatto, of a bright copper color, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weight about 150 pounds, is rather a likely looking boy. Says his name SAM McKEONSON, and that he formerly belonged to one Wm. Burdine, of Russell county, Virginia.

The owner of said man can have him by proving his property and paying all legal fees and charges.
J. M. DALLAS, J. N. C.
March 4, [Feb. 23,] 1864-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 3d day of March, 1864, a negro man calling himself CLABOURN. He is of black color, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weight 140 pounds, aged about 18 years. Says he belongs to Daniel P. Wright, of Clinton county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. H. LUSEY, J. F. C.
Mar. 14, 1864-1m.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS—APPEAL MEETING.
THE ASSESSOR HAVING RETURNED HIS list of taxable property, for the present year, according to law, notice is hereby given to those feeling themselves aggrieved by the valuation of the Assessor, to appear before the Mayor and Council, at a meeting to be held ON FRIDAY THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK, P. M., with the evidence to show the true valuation of their property.

Attest: J. W. BATHURST, Clerk C. C. F.
March 9, 1864-1d.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,
POWELL COUNTY.

Rebecca Knox and her husband, George Knox; Elizabeth Forkner and her husband, Jonas Forkner, and others: On Petition:

THE heirs and children of Anna Starnes and the before mentioned Petitioners will appear in said Court, on the first day of the next April term thereof, to-wit: the first Monday in April, 1864, and will move the Court for the appointment of commissioners to survey and divide the lands of the late John Holmes, deceased, between the heirs of said deceased.

A. C. DANIEL, Att'y for Petitioners.
March 14, 1864-3tw82.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
STATEMENT of Limited Partnership agreed upon this 22d day of Feb., 1864, by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on a retail mercantile business in the town of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, under the name or style of

P. & S. H. ELLINGWOOD.
The general partners in said firm are Pulaski, Samuel H., and Emily J. Ellingwood, all of whom are residents of the town and county above mentioned.

The special partner is Mrs. Letitia E. Lord, of Oneida, Madison county, New York, who has paid into said firm eleven hundred dollars in cash, as capital. It is agreed that the partnership shall continue eighteen years from date.

PULASKI ELLINGWOOD,
S. H. ELLINGWOOD,
E. J. ELLINGWOOD,
LETITIA E. LORD.

March 1, 1864-4w.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

PUBLIC—No. 31.
AN ACT to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Colorado included in the boundaries hereinafter designated be and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves, out of said Territory, a State government, with the same as aforesaid; which said State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Colorado shall consist of all the Territory included within the following boundaries, to-wit: commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-second degree of north latitude with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington; extending thence due west along said thirty-second degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-third degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said twenty-fifth degree of longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-third degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said twenty-fifth degree of longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the twenty-third degree of longitude west from Washington; and thence due north along said thirty-second degree of north latitude to the point of beginning.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all persons qualified by law to vote for representatives to the general assembly of said Territory, at the date of the passage of this act, shall be qualified to be elected; and they are hereby authorized to vote for and choose representatives to form a convention, under such rules and regulations as the governor of said Territory may prescribe; and also to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of such constitution as may be formed by said convention, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe; and if any of said citizens are enlisted in the army of the United States, and are still within said Territory, they shall be permitted to vote at their place of residence; and if any are absent from said Territory, by reason of their enlistment in the army of the United States they shall be permitted to vote at their place of service, under the rules and regulations in each case to be prescribed as aforesaid; and the aforesaid representatives to form the aforesaid convention shall be apportioned among the several counties of said Territory in proportion to the population as near as may be; and said apportionment shall be made for said Territory by the governor, United States district attorney, and chief justice thereof, or any two of them; and the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation on or before the first Monday of May next, order the election of the representatives aforesaid to be held on the first Monday in June thereafter throughout the Territory, and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections therein for members of the House of Representatives, and the number of members to said convention shall be the same as now constitute both branches of the Legislature of the aforesaid Territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, thus elected, shall meet in July next, and after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, and on behalf of the Convention of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and it is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said Territory; provided, That the constitution, when formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and provided further, That said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, thus elected, shall meet in July next, and after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, and on behalf of the Convention of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and it is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said Territory; provided, That the constitution, when formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and provided further, That said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Colorado, in compliance with the provisions of this act, that said constitution forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people said State for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed therein, at which election the lawful voters of said new State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and the returns of said elections shall be made to the acting governor of the Territory; who, as the United States district attorney and chief justice of said Territory, or any two of them, shall canvass the same, and if a majority of legal votes shall be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said acting governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinances to that effect; whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken said State of Colorado shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which representative, together with the governor and State and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day a vote is taken for or against the proposed constitution and State government.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

Judge Williams' Response to the Louisville Journal.

MATFIELD, KY., March 25, 1864.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

I see that the Louisville Journal of 21st March, has made an assault upon those Union men who signed a call for a Union Convention, to be held at Louisville, May 25th, to determine for themselves to which National Convention they should send delegates, &c.

It classes these signers as originally, Abolitionists, Unionists, and Secessionists, but does not specify to which of these I belonged, through oversight, I presume, as it is apparent it meant to assign me to the Unionists, from the quotation of my letter to the Democrat. Here it is:—

MATFIELD, KY., April 16, 1861.

Editors Democrat, Louisville:

It seems that a war policy has been determined on, and that we are to be precipitated into a civil war, without even due time for a peaceful solution of our present national difficulties.

I suppose this war now inaugurated will cause Virginia to secede, and do away with the Border Slave State Convention, rendering it useless longer to keep up our ticket.

The Union Democratic party have discharged their whole duty to prevent this, the most dire calamity that ever befalls a great people. It seems nothing now remains to be done but to prepare to defend our homes and firesides—our wives and children; let us with one heart and a perfect union do this.

My object in writing this is to request my name to be withdrawn from the Union Democratic ticket. Not that I would falter if there remains yet even a hope to restore peace to a distracted country.

Respectfully,

R. K. WILLIAMS.

I can never forget the deep anguish under which this letter was written. It was the day after hearing of the firing on Sumpter, and after a sleepless night.

It was enclosed to the Union Executive Committee, with directions to withhold or publish, as they should determine to withdraw, or continue, the Union State ticket, for the Border State Convention; if the ticket was to be continued, I desired to remain on it. It never was authoritatively published; but was surreptitiously published by H. C. BURNETT, the rebel candidate in my district.

But if there is the misstatement of a single fact, the non-fulfillment of a single prediction, unwise advice given, or an unpatriotic sentiment, I cannot now discover it. After three years of sadness to the whole country, I am only astonished at its accuracy.

The grave charge of quitting the Union party of Kentucky is made by the Journal. As that party, heretofore so harmonious, wise, discreet, and patriotic, is now about to be sundered, this grave charge justly belongs some where, let us, in a spirit of candor, forbearance, and good will, inquire where the fault is.

It is known, that at the session of 1862-3, the Legislature passed a series of resolutions on Federal Relations. The Union Convention, which met at Louisville, March 18, 1863, amended these, by adding thereto another series; the second of which asserts the duty of the Federal Government to suppress the rebellion by all the means at its command; and pledged all the resources of the people of Kentucky in aid thereof.

The late session of the Legislature, being but recently from the people, and in view of events transpiring since the other session, and events likely to transpire, greatly modified the legislative, by substituting therefor a new series of resolutions.

The Union party of Kentucky has never, either by legislative resolves, or conventional action, identified itself with either of the present National organizations.

As the time approached for the assembling of the two National parties in convention, to select their respective Presidential tickets, it was apparent that a difference of opinion among the Union men was growing up, as to which National Convention they should send the State delegates. Was anything else to be expected? Was it to be expected, that, in the midst of such mighty events, so pregnant with the destiny of Kentucky, with such vast issues before us, that the Union men should be entirely harmonious and of one opinion? Some of the best men of the party, who had rendered distinguished services in keeping the State steady in her moorings to the Union, believed that the principles asserted by the Legislature and the Convention required a representation in the Democratic Convention to meet at Chicago.

Many others, of the true stand tried men, who had rendered services as valuable and patriotic, believed that the cardinal principles both of the legislative and convention resolves, required that the party should be represented in the Union Convention to meet at Baltimore. Was there ever a condition, in the history of any party, which more appropriately, nay urgently, demanded the action of the party in its primary assemblies and Convention? And this is made doubly imposing when it is recollected that, heretofore the Army of Kentucky has been excluded from voting, but now have that right. By a recent enactment, this new and meritorious element in our election brings it into our Conventions.

Was there ever a time in the history of a people, or party, more earnestly demanding consultation and consideration, in that harmonious and forbearing spirit of conciliation, which has heretofore marked the entire history of this brotherhood of the Union men of Kentucky?

If the majority of the Committee which made the call to send Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, believed a majority of the party was with them, their folly has never been excelled; because they pursued the course sure to drive from them the minority, instead of trying to hold them

by the ever potent power of the majority. If the Committee was conscious that they did not represent a majority of the party, it is a usurpation of power, and an attempt to control the minds and consciences of men who have rendered to the Union party services as distinguished as theirs, both in the field and forum, unparalleled in the history of parties.

I speak in sorrow, not in anger. The tribulations and sacrifices of the revolution have bound Union men with a cord of sympathy most painful to sunder. Let me indulge in anticipation some of the scenes of the coming 25th of May:

In the Convention, under the call of the Union men, will be the representatives of the gallant army of Kentucky,—those men who, in a strange country, perhaps, fighting the battles of the Nation, and the cause of the State. By their side will be the representatives, from every county, of those true and tried men at home, who, in all emergencies, and under all circumstances, have stood firmly by that army, giving it all the succor in their power; ever willing to sustain it by "men and means," praying for its preservation and success, and final triumph, and an honorable peace. Men who have rendered distinguished services in the army, and on the rostrum, will be there;—patriots who know no backward step in the cause of the Nation and the State,—none others will be there.

In the convention to meet at the same time, under the call of the late committee, will be true and tried men in the past; those, too, who have rendered meritorious services. But these will find many of their past associates and old friends absent. No army delegation will be there. These will be severed from the men who are fighting to preserve their homes and State; and in the place of these, in all likelihood,—for under the call they have a right,—will be found the representatives of those men who set up the "Provisional Government of Kentucky," who elected a full delegation from Kentucky to the Rebel Congress. Who, by their sympathies, aid and influence, sent many thousands of the young men of Kentucky into the rebel service, to return as invaders of their State, to rob and plunder the Union men; who have heretofore, and now give their sympathies to the Rebel Confederacy, which by Congressional and Executive action has filled the country with a band of thieving, murdering guerrillas. But these now being willing to stand on the "State platform of 1863," for the purpose of getting a representation at Chicago, to act with their "peace brethren of the North, have a right to be there under this call!

In this Convention will, also, likely be found the representatives of that Democratic party last year, headed by Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, which this committee and the Union party of Kentucky charged with being, and adjudged to be disloyal; and if these charges have been withdrawn, or the judgment reversed, I am not apprised of it.

Can these Union men find a harmony of spirits and tastes in the personal and moral of these elements?

Can there be nothing done yet to preserve the harmony of the party? Is a question often repeated. Yes, let the committee withdraw their unauthorized and ill-adjudged call, and come, as in times past, to a consultation of their old friends, who are still the same patriots as of yore, and all will be well. Our call does not dictate, but refers, every thing to the legitimate action of the party.

But the Journal also charges that we used the word "Union" in the abolition sense. We used the term, as to both National Conventions, that their respective authoritative Executive Committee used. It may be remarked, that the National Executive Committee called the Chicago Convention avoided the use of the word "Union" entirely,—not using it in the "abolition," or any other sense,—possibly, because the word may be offensive to them!

As to the majority of the Committee, personally, I entertain for them the highest respect. Several of them have been warm personal friends in the past; gentlemen whose friendships might be coveted by the most elevated; but whose political action, in this instance, I think justified on no principle of power, or propriety.

R. K. WILLIAMS

Copperheadism in Illinois.

The subjoined telegram to the St. Louis Democrat shows the character of the party whose National Convention meets in Chicago next July, and to which the Guthrie-Prentice clique design to transfer the Union party of Kentucky:—

CHARLESTON, COLES COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—MARCH 28.—The copperheads came into town to attend Court to-day, in wagons armed with guns and pistols. Some soldiers in the court-house yard were drawn into the fray and a fight instantly occurred. The county sheriff sprang from the Judge's stand and commenced firing a pistol at Union men. Maj. York, Surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, was among the first victims. The Union men being outnumbered at the court house, ran to the houses and stores for arms. They were fired upon from windows. Twelve were wounded. Col. Mitchell, of the Fifth-fourth regiment, was badly wounded. Oliver Saler was killed. James Goodrich, Wm. Hart, T. C. Jefferys and several soldiers belonging to the Fifty-fourth, were wounded severely. The Fifty-fourth regiment arrived in the afternoon, and formed on the square. Nelson Wells was the man who fired the first shot, instantly killing John Cofer. Prisoners were shot while attempting to escape. Col. Brooks, with a squad of men went in pursuit of a gang of copperheads about seven miles distant.—Capt. Williams has some twenty of the prominent seceders implicated in the affair under guard at the court house. Col. Mitchell had a conference with Hon. O. B. Ficklin and Judge Constable, who seemed very anxious that steps should be taken to prevent further outbreaks.

Speech of Green Clay Smith, at Lexington, Ky., March 28.

Fellow-Citizens of Fayette County:

When I left Washington and came to this city, I did not come with the expectation of delivering an address, but to bring my family where they might breathe the pure country air, and rest. But on arriving here, many of your citizens I found to be old friends—many of them men I had known to be warmly and inflexibly attached to the Union; and they asked me to deliver an address. I answered, I would. I did so, because I feel now, as I did in the commencement of the rebellion three years ago, that anywhere, and under any circumstances and at all times, I would vindicate the integrity of my country and its government.

Before this war began, in the Presidential campaign of 1860, I advocated the claims of Stephen A. Douglas. I believed he was the best man on the track, and would also administer the Government nearest what was right. But when Mr. Lincoln became President, in accordance with the Constitution, he became my President, and I determined to stand by him as such, until he infringed upon the laws, violated his constitutional obligations, and required to be dealt with as unfaithful to his oath of office. I never believed in the doctrine of secession. During the Presidential campaign, I avowed my belief in coercion, that it was right to use the military power of the nation to bring back under the laws, not only one State, but any number of States. I believe the same to-day. I was asked what means I would use to bring back the seceded States. I replied, any means the Government possessed.

We had our trials in Kentucky at the outbreak of the rebellion. We had wild, unscrupulous, desperate party leaders in Kentucky. Some of them are still left in the State. But, thanks to the loyal portion of the people of Kentucky, who, I believe, are the majority in the State, you defeated the plot of secession, and held Kentucky firmly in the great sisterhood of States.

This tendency to secession did not arise from the fact that the people of Kentucky loved their selfish interests better than their country, but because these unscrupulous leaders were in our midst. The men whom Kentucky had honored with the highest offices in her gift, were among the first to attempt to carry her in the rebellion, and have brought upon her desolation and woe. They devised and adopted, as the best policy for their schemes the policy of neutrality. I trust I do no violence to the feelings of any Union man, when I state that I disapproved of and condemned that neutrality. It was the duty of Kentucky to stand by the Government. The nation had a right to move her armies through any portion of the State to crush the rebellion. The result of the war shows that the neutrality policy was wrong. When your Governor, in response to the call for troops, telegraphed to the Secretary of War that he would not furnish a single man, there was a large portion of the people of the State who disapproved of his course. The Government had done no wrong to the State, had trespassed upon none of its constitutional privileges, and had a right to expect Kentucky to furnish every man required for the defence of the nation.

With that action of the Governor of Kentucky, a party organization in the interest of secession began, and exists to this very day. They were the original secessionists, who belonged to that party, and their sole purpose was to pass Kentucky over into the hands of traitors. They made various efforts to carry out their ends, by the election of State officers, and members of the Legislature who would serve their interests. In the last campaign there was a party calling itself the Democratic party, at whose head was Wickliffe, whose whole purpose was antagonistic to the Government. The Union party opposed it and nominated a ticket against its nominees. All over the State, the people denounced it as an anti-war party, a peace party, which would not vote a dollar or a man to aid the Government. Original secessionists were prominent men in this party. Many of them, when the rebels came into the State in 1862, received them with open arms, hailing them as Heaven sent deliverers from oppression. Yet when the Union armies drove the rebels out of the State, these men were as submissive as it was possible for any man to be, and professed to be constitutional men, opposed to the abolition policy of the Government.

Did you ever observe the conduct of these men as a party organization? When the Union troops possessed Kentucky they were for peace. But further back in the history of the war, when there was not a Union soldier in the State, and all along its southern line were armed large rebel armies, threatening its invasion, who claimed Kentucky as part of the Confederacy, here were your Breckinridges and Buckners, and Hannons, and others, going through the country clamoring that they wanted peace; that they were a peace party, and must have peace. But when Zollicoffer came through the passes of the Cumberland Mountains, and the county they took up arms and joined the invaders. There was no cry of peace then. A second invasion took place, our armies were driven back, and Bragg held the whole Commonwealth, except the cities of Louisville and Covington. Did you then hear a single one of that party say anything about peace? They said to the rebels, Kentucky is now within your grasp, and we will hold her there and keep the Yankees out. In a short time the rebel armies were driven out, and the late Yankees came in. Those damnable, thieving Yankees, as they styled them, got back and held Kentucky.—When their rebel friends came in, trade was crushed, and cattle and stock were driven north for the protection of the Yankees.—Such is not the trust I put in my friends.

But during the rebel occupation they ravaged farms, hunted down Union men, stole horses, filled wagons with the fat of the land and sent immense trains of supplies through the gaps of the mountains for the benefit of the rebellion; yet these peace men said, "Here is our deliverance from oppression; here we enjoy that liberty under the Constitution for which our fathers fought." But when the Yankees came back, trade revived, your property was protected; your railroads put in operation as soon as bridges could be rebuilt.—There was certainly no wrong in that.—When the rebels burned a bridge which cost \$50,000, these secessionists approved it as right. But when the Yankees came back, on every street corner, in every part of the land, these peace men came and asked you, the loyal men of Kentucky, not to give the Government another dollar or a man in support of the war. They said blood enough has

been shed, money enough wasted.—Let's stop the war!

The war went on, progressing finely for the Union armies for a time. A reverse came; Meade was driven into Pennsylvania; Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia were threatened by Lee. The capital was likely to fall into rebel hands, and the great cities of the nation were to be given up to plunder. Rosecrans was in a doubtful situation. Grant repulsed at Vicksburg, and Banks at Port Hudson.—These secessionists at this crisis prated about tyranny, and prophesied ruin at the hands of the administration. They said our redeemers are coming to save the country from its oppressors and vandal rulers. They said to us, "you have oppressed us, violated our rights, denied free speech and the writ of habeas corpus, and now the time has come when the prison doors must fly open, and the oppressed go free."

The war goes on. Lee is defeated by Meade and is driven back to Virginia, with a loss of 35,000 men. Vicksburg surrenders to Grant on the 4th of July, with 30,000 more. Port Hudson falls, Rosecrans presses on, and then cries for peace go up from these men from every street corner.

They ask for peace. We will give them peace. It must be a lasting peace—one which will live for all generations to come. To secure this great end, so long as I have a vote to give, I will vote every man and every dollar in the nation to put down this rebellion. We had a beautiful, a happy, a glorious country—the glory and the envy of the world. From the Atlantic to the Pacific slopes, industry thrived, wealth multiplied, its fertile plains promised to be the rich and magnificent granary of the world.

The people were satisfied; their rights were secure. Yet with the very men at the head of the Government selected by the rebels themselves, they commenced the work of dividing this great people, which has been going on for the past three years.

You may denounce the Republican party, and say what you will about them, but listen to a point in the history of the country, while the Administration was still in your possession. The great question was the negro. In the session of Congress in 1860, the South asked that the Constitution be amended for the protection of slavery. They had a majority in the Senate. The committee of thirty-three proposed to put slavery beyond interference. Mason, Toombs and Slidell, said "you may propose what you please, but we don't want it, nor have it. We intend to go out and form an independent Government. We know it will produce war. Slavery cannot live under a republican government, and we require a despotism to keep negroes in their places. We can use the negro to raise crops, and put every white man in the South in the field, and thus wipe the white population of the North, and we will do it. If they have the right to take and use negroes as a legitimate means of warfare, we too have a right to employ them."

On whom rests the responsibility for the 500,000 lives lost in this war—for the millions of wives, and mothers, and orphans, weeping in their desolate homes? For the millions of maimed, and halt, and blind? The leaders who laid the foundations of this rebellion, have the guilt laid at their doors, and God will bring retribution on them. The peace men of Kentucky, while they could frame long bills of indictment against the President and his armies, could not trust their property in the hands of the rebels. But as soon as the Yankees came, they brought back their cattle, and trusted their rights to their mercies. Yet they attempted to get a majority of the Legislature of the State to carry Kentucky into the rebellion, and failed. They would not furnish a dollar or a man for the Government; yet when they commenced burning our churches and ruining our property, we sent to Indiana and begged Gov. Morton, for God's sake to send us men and muskets. We appealed to Ohio to remember 1812, and the part Kentucky bore in that war. They did remember it. We appealed to Gov. Yates. From these border States, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, loyal troops were poured into our State. The gallant Rosecrans with his legion, which he was not allowed to raise on our soil, crossed the river and occupied Louisville. The State was saved. No question was raised then about the Abolitionism of our deliverers. We marched side by side with them.

Kentucky has furnished the Union army 50,000 men. She occupies a proud position to-day, and has been dealt with better than any other State in the Union. Yet many seem to presume she is the whole of the United States now. A representative from Kentucky dares not vote as his conscience dictates—for if he don't suit the Conservatives and secessionists of the State they brand him as a d—d rascal, who should not live in Kentucky, especially if he votes for a Union Speaker of the House!

There is an interesting point in this matter. You know how the Copperheads opposed us because Burnside issued an order in regard to the election. I was called a radical Union man. But Gridler, Mallory, Wadsworth, Yeaman and Harding were elected under this order declaring martial law, as the Copperheads said, at the point of the bayonet. I believe there were two or three candidates of the peace party arrested, and bayoneted, especially in the State of Owen. In that county Wolfe was arrested and taken to Cincinnati for treasonable utterances. He was a Vallandigham man—and Mallory's Union man. The whole Union party of Kentucky and its candidates, even down to the constables, were opposed to Vallandigham men. When we got to Congress, Colfax was the Union nominee for Speaker, and I defy any man to find a single vote in his whole record of which he will disapprove. On the other side was Cox, who nominated Vallandigham for Governor, and was his bosom friend. Acting with him were the Woods and Voorhees, and others who were ready to die before they would vote a man or a dollar for the war.

We were all pledged to sustain this war. Was not the organization of the House upon a war platform necessary for the successful prosecution of the war? Mallory voted, not for Cox, but for King of Missouri. Ferrandis Wood voted for King too. Harding, Gridler, Yeaman and Wadsworth voted for Mallory. But when the Copperhead caucus was well organized, those five members went in with the Copperheads. Mallory said the conservative men of Kentucky desired them to become part and parcel of the Democratic party.—Anderson, Randall, Clay and myself voted for Colfax. I tell you to-day I am proud of that vote, and would so vote again.

There was not a Union candidate in Kentucky, elected to office who was not pledged against the Vallandigham party. Here I may say, I am willing to compromise with the peace men, but only when they repent and come up to the position where I stand. The Union members of Congress, as they called themselves, who held conventions and

made nominations against the Vallandigham party, went into Congressional caucus with them to fix the time of holding the Chicago Convention, and now invite the Union men of Kentucky to send delegates there. And Prentice, and Guthrie & Co., have called a Convention to transfer you into that party, by the stroke of a pen. Thank God, Godly fire was not elected Senator! When we had just come out of a hard-fought political fight with these Copperheads, they attempt to transfer us bodily to their ranks. Will you go into caucus with such men? Garrett Davis says he will go with them? Will it not be a beautiful sight to see Prentice and Davis in the Chicago Convention with Powell and Fernando Wood? I have been an unfortunate man, having voted for Davis for Senator and Buchanan for President! Yet Davis went to Washington to get muskets to arm the Union men of Kentucky, and he got them. When elected to the Senate, he would not speak to Powell, and was the most terrible man for confiscation in the world. He thought it a shame to sit in the Senate with Powell then; now Davis has no better friend I asked Powell the other day who had changed. He answered, "Look at the record. I have never voted a man or a dollar. I opposed the Government then, and oppose it now. The Congressional record will tell you who has changed."

Do these men think they can transfer us to their loss? The Government has been kind to Kentucky, and has responded promptly to every call for aid. Kentucky must now stand up to the work of aiding the Government in putting down the rebellion in every quarter.

There are other questions which deserved notice to-night. I went to Congress pledged to vote men and money to sustain the Government. I beat my opponent because he promised to do the same, and did not do it. The enrollment bill came up, enrolling every man between the ages of 20 and 45. The bill was proper, and I determined to vote for it. I wanted to see the military strength of the country brought into the field. If volunteers filled the quotas, the draft would not be necessary. When under discussion in the House, an amendment was offered that every able-bodied man, white or black, of suitable age, should be subject to the draft, there was no question amongst the best lawyers in Congress on the power and right of the Government to conscript men of the proper age. All admitted the right to call into the field every able-bodied man, to save the Government. It was simply a question of policy, whether it should be done. I knew the bill would pass. An amendment was offered to give a bounty to loyal masters for every slave who went into the army. When the question was put to me, "Will you vote for it?" I answered, "Yes." I voted for it, and so did Anderson. Randall voted against the amendment, but for the bill on its final passage. The question which now arises, is not the necessity of raising these armies, but the reason for including slaves. Nearly all the able-bodied slaves of Maryland, thousands from Missouri and from our own State had enlisted in the army, and their owners had not the scratch of a pen for them. The Government had a right to enlist them.

In this State in 1860, there were 200,000 slaves, valued at \$70,000,000. In 1862 there was the same number as in 1860, less 447. Is this not a remarkable fact in history that nearly 200,000 rebels had overrun the State at various times, and yet there was a loss of only 447 slaves less in the State! Their valuation in 1862 was \$37,000,000. In 1863, probably less than \$25,000,000. Able-bodied men are not worth to-day over \$250 each, and yet every loyal master is offered \$300 by the Government for every enlisted slave.

But they say it violates the sacred right of slavery to draft negroes. Show me a single scratch of the pen in the Constitution of Kentucky which prohibits it. You admit Congress is right in going into your house and my house, and taking your son or mine by the draft—in taking the farmer from the plow, the mechanic from the bench—that is just and right, and there is no harm in it. The working man's wife and child may be left without support and care, while he is put to digging trenches or throwing up fortifications, or made a mark for rebel bullets. But the owner of twenty or thirty negroes must not have them subject to the same peril. It is right that the white man should be subject to the hazards of war, you admit. When you say, then, that negroes shall not be all laws and constitutions are trampled under foot.—I have come to believe this Government is for the benefit of the white people. I love not son dearer than a negro. I do not prefer to see my son shot rather than to see a negro shot. If it had not been for your friends, those with whom you sympathize, those in rebellion, this law would never have been necessary. You have created the necessity of enlisting negroes, and if you suffer, it is your own fault. The question is, shall the law be enforced? I answer, "Yes." "Yes," came in response from the audience. "Nobility will be hurt by the law. Already on your southern border thousands have gone into the army whose masters have not the scratch of a pen for them. Anderson says all the young men in his district are in the rebel army. Were the full quota of the district called for, it would take 6,000 men to fill it. Nine tenths of the white men liable to draft cannot pay \$300. If half the rebels were to be drafted or furnish negro substitutes, he thinks they would fill a negro regiment at once. But you say it is disgraceful for negroes to serve in our armies. Not according to that high authority, with you, the rebel government. They used them to build fortifications at Charleston and Vicksburg, and have put arms in their hands too, by thousands. We think the negroes are as good on our side as on theirs."

If Kentucky fills her quota from negroes she will have white laborers at home, and the interests of industry will not suffer. But would any Union man take from our armies the 150,000 negroes now in the service, \$50,000 at least bearing arms? If so, he must draft from the laboring white population an equal number to fill their places.

Now this state of things exists in consequence of the rebellion. Louisiana and Arkansas are free, with free constitutions and free State Congressmen. You have no conception of the vast numbers of men who come from these sections of the country to Washington, and ask the Government to go on with this work. The majority of the people of this Commonwealth do not propose to resist the action of the Government. They do not seek to do it, for if they do, they must meet the consequences. I love Kentucky as a proud and glorious Commonwealth, but I love my whole country more. She stands as a bright star in the galaxy of nations and must not be plucked out. The time is coming, not only in Kentucky, but in every Southern State, when the dark clouds will pass away and all be under one Administration, under one Government, under one flag, and you cannot prevent it. The hundreds of thousands who have lost their lives in the struggle have not lost them in vain.

We have arrived again near the period for electing another President. I do not know who will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, though I have a pretty good idea who it will be! I intend to go to the Baltimore Convention, and stand by its nominee. Whoever he may be, it is my honest belief he will carry the State of Kentucky. We must crush the rebellion for our own safety. That done, harmony will soon unite us together. We see in the history of the war repeated instances of the speedy fraternization which takes place on the battle field between our men and the rebels immediately after a victory. The same result will be seen when the rebellion is crushed. For the masses, the speaker would grant an amnesty; for the leaders, none. He had no desire to live with them again. When Grant, Meade, Sherman and Rosecrans have finished their work, then another famous Kentucky general will come in for a share of the work—General HEMP. The punishment of these arch-traitors must be so terrible that no leaders will ever dare to enter upon the work of rebellion again.

The speaker closed with a happy and touching reference to a nameless grave he had visited at Richmond, Kentucky, of one of the heroes who fell there; and paid a high compliment to the self-sacrifice of the noble women who have sent their husbands and sons into the field. The Union would be restored, the brave men of the North respected at the South, and the nation purified and redeemed through blood, resume its high rank among the nations of the earth.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

The undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person. The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis. Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00 Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement.

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for same. JOHN HALL, Frankfort, March 28, 1864.-tf.

Silver Beach Nursery, CARROLLTON, KY.

FRUIT TREES!! FRUIT TREES!! I HAVE a large collection of APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH, DWARF PEAR TREES, &c., Which I wish to sell, and close out the business. Send for catalogue.

D. O. REEDER, Proprietor.

March 22, 1864.-4*

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDRENS'

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID and MOROCCO BOOTIES,

or ALL KINDS.

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL.

March 18, 1864.-tf.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on hand.

Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FINE SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

Valises and Traveling Bags,

Just received. Call and examine at

S. C. BULL'S.

March 18, 1864.-tf.

S. C. BULL, AT THE OLD STAND, (TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARGEST and best selected stocks of BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Ever brought to this city.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

Appointment to the Governor.

Col. C. D. PENNEBAKER, to be Claim Agent, for the State of Kentucky, at Washington City, vice Gen. J. T. Boyle, declined to accept.

Speech of Hon. G. C. Smith.

We give to day the speech of Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, at Lexington, Ky., on the 28th March. We presume that every person will read it.

The rebel officer killed at Paducah was A. P. THOMPSON, not JEFF. THOMPSON. He was struck by a shell in the breast, and literally torn to pieces. What was left of his body was taken off under a flag of truce.

Correspondents, please remember! Whilst we are willing to publish the favors of our correspondents, we must know the authors. It is an easy matter for each to give his proper address on a separate piece of paper, and enclose it with his communication.

Another Fire at Shelbyville.

By a letter from Shelbyville we are informed of the destruction of Prof. J. W. Dobb's School Building, with every thing it contained, by fire, on the night of the 29th March.

Private KINNEY, of the Thirtieth Kentucky, Col. GRADDOCK's regiment, stationed at this place, was "hushwacked" and shot, yesterday, by some person on the mountain above South Frankfort. He states that he was running along the hill side, when he was fired at, the ball taking effect in the leg below the knee.

Hon. H. K. Williams's Letter.

On the second page we publish a letter from Judge WILLIAMS, in response to the Louisville Journal. We do not think the publication of the letter of 1861, had any other effect than to show at that period Judge WILLIAMS was, as he has ever since been a devoted Union man; and that, as soon as the rebels inaugurated civil war, by firing upon Sumpter, the Judge was for taking a stand squarely and firmly in defence of the Union.

That will not do—Louisville Democrat.

Yes, but it will do. We used to talk so, and we talk so now. That kind of talk expresses our views exactly. It was Abolitionism, under WENDALL PHILLIPS, & Co., and Democracy, under JEFF. DAVIS & Co., that got the country into the whirlpool of destruction she is now engulfed in. It was WENDALL PHILLIPS, GREELY & Co., that were toasted by the Democracy at Charleston, in November, 1860,—we think that was the time,—as the very best friends the Southern Democracy had.

Corrupt "Democracy" is the father and mother of Abolitionism; and the cohabiting of the two produced treason. We are "foremost" both.

We admit, as the Louisville Democrat suggests, that the Journal has left the Union train. It has gone off to the "Conservative" train, which is running in "cohort" with the Wickliffe-Vallandigham-Voorhees, no more men and no more money. Peace Democracy train. But, what we suggested was, that there might be overtures pending, by which the Democrat was to get upon the Journal's train; and thereby a coalition be formed between the Wickliffe squad that got off the Union train in March, 1863, and the Journal alique, that got off the same train, last summer or fall, to get on the Vallandigham-Cox-Wood train,—such a coalition being deemed by the parties absolutely necessary to give any show to the attempt of the factious to defeat the Union party of Kentucky?

Now, we want the editor of the Commonwealth, from whom we have a right to expect candor and fair dealing, to let us know frankly what we are to expect. It is moreover plain that the contest in this State is to be between the Chicago nominee and the Baltimore nominee. The Commonwealth will support the latter. That is evident from its position now; and, of course, it will support Wendell Phillips & Co.—the Co. being the whole inhuman Union party with its aliases. The editor, then, should not call them disunionists—Louisville Democrat.

Well, frankly, then, you may expect the Commonwealth to be opposed to every thing and every man who is not for the Union; and that, too, without any "ifs," "buts" or "ands,"—unconditionally—now and forever—one and inseparable.

When the contest is made up between the Baltimore and Chicago nominees, the Commonwealth will endeavor to do its duty, accordingly as may best subserve the cause of the Union and the welfare of the Nation.

But, should PHILLIPS, GREELY & Co., by accident, support the man for President that the Commonwealth supports, it should no more be concluded that we belong to the same party with them than did the support of Messrs. WICKLIFFE, HANSEN, & Co., by the rebels in Kentucky last August, prove that Messrs. WICKLIFFE, HANSEN, WOLFE, HENRY, & Co., were traitors; or that the Democrat supporting the same ticket with the rebels proved that it was a rebel organ.

The Democrat should not jump at such tormented conclusions; they are double pointed swords, that cut the wielder worse than his opponent.

The probabilities now are, that the nominee of the Chicago July convention will be the choice, and receive the vote, of every traitor, rebel, and rebel sympathizer in the Union. Also, that the Democrat will support the same nominee; accordingly, when the Democrat designates rebels and traitors by their proper appellations, it is self-stultifying. It is palpably inconsistent.

Extracts from Letters, containing names of Subscribers.

Extract from a letter from Jefferson county:—I enclose a check, and a list of eighteen subscribers for the Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, and two subscribers for the Weekly. Had I time to work for you I could have made the list much larger. As it is, rest assured, that no effort on my part shall be wanting to aid you in any way in my power.

The Union men here are gratified at the stand you have taken, and give you their unqualified endorsement. They do not intend to be handed over to the Vallandighams, without a fight, and not then. The majority of the Central Committee may as well make up their minds to it, first as last.

It is a subject of congratulation among loyalists that there are at last in Kentucky a paper, free from all suspicion of sympathy with traitors or Copperheads. Very truly yours.

From Crittenden county, a gentleman writes: Your paper has never been taken to any extent here, on account of our being able to get the Louisville papers a little sooner than yours; but many of us are willing to wait a day longer, and get a paper that is truly loyal. I have taken your issue for fifteen years, and my father has since I can remember, but we are done with it, until it materially changes its course. We, in all human probability, must vote next fall for a conservative republican, a rabid abolitionist, or a secession sympathizer, or at least a man who will be supported by the latter class. If such is the case, Kentucky must, and can be carried for—I must say it—Mr. LINCOLN, or some such man.

A worthy citizen of Madison county, thus approves of our course:—"Enclosed you will find four dollars, for which send me the Tri-Weekly Commonwealth. Please send immediately, as this county is greatly in need of such pure doctrine as is promulgated by your paper. I am in hopes I will be able to induce a good many more to take it."

From Lewis county a friend writes:—In this connection permit me, as well as all other unconditioned Union men, to congratulate you on your labors in this good cause; and to assure that, the Louisville Journal to the contrary notwithstanding, we, the Union men of Lewis county, do not intend to be betrayed into or sold to the so-called "Democratic" Chicago Convention of Copperheads, for we are opposed to the Vallandigham-Wood party, and will not affiliate with any such traitorous secession.

Accept this through the kind regards; for I think it right that you should know the sentiment of the Union men of this county. And let me say further, that, if President LINCOLN is the nominee of the Union Convention at Baltimore, you will hear that we did our duty in Lewis county at least.

The "Democrats" are quite exultant; and there are men, who have been in the rebel army under HUNTER, now here at home in our midst, shouting and lawing for General McClellan! Under such circumstances, if no other, how can Union men advocate McClellan; and with all these facts staring us in the face, I tell you we will not do it.

Go on; and you shall have all the support that we can give you in the way of subscriptions, &c.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial, states that the Archduke Maximilian, on being applied to for an audience with the rebel Slidell, as seated, provided Napoleon was willing, but Napoleon refused to sanction the audience, consequently Slidell did not gain it.

Some ten days ago, near Sedalia, Missouri, T. SMITH purchased of WOLF & PEASE a lot of mules, amounting to the sum of \$27,000, and paid for them in counterfeit \$100 greenbacks. It is stated that there are in circulation in the West an immense amount of these counterfeit.

If the Commonwealth is going to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, then it is against Wendell Phillips & Co.—Louisville Democrat.

WENDALL PHILLIPS & Co., did not support Mr. LINCOLN at the election of 1860. They were for GERRIT SMITH, whom Southern traitors corresponded with, and so much desired to see elected. They are not now for Mr. LINCOLN, nor Mr. SEWARD. We believe they would rather have VALLANDIGHAM, FERNANDO WOOD, or T. H. SEYMOUR, or any one of the "Peace Democrats," who are for stopping the war on the part of the United States, dissolving the Union, and letting the Southern traitors have all they want, and pursue, unmolested, their own way. PHILLIPS, GREELY & Co., were and are all opposed to coercion, and wanted the Southern traitors to be let alone. VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD & Co., were and are of the same opinion. JEFF. DAVIS and his band of traitors hold the same views.

With all these indisputable facts before us, we can not pledge ourselves for the Chicago nominee. He may be a good man,—he may be a Union man, after our own heart; but all the probabilities are that he will be, like the getters up of the July convention, an aider and abettor of treason against the United States, and for the destruction of the Government. We can, therefore, say with a goodly degree of certainty, the Commonwealth, whilst against PHILLIPS, GREELY & Co., will not support the Chicago nominee.

Unionism in Florida.

A letter dated off St. Marks, Florida, March 17, says:

The Unionists of central Florida have organized themselves in camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on some salt works, and capturing a rebel tax-collector. They had two regiments, and fought with the rebel cavalry, beating them handsomely, and capturing ten prisoners. They lately captured three army wagons, thirty mules, ten horses, and one hundred and fifty contrabands, and destroyed and captured a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask arms and ammunition from the Government.

On the 26th March, LAWRENCE W. PEYTON, one of JOHN H. MORGAN's band of marauders, was killed at Point Lookout, under circumstances detailed in the following extract from a letter. The deceased was a son of SAM'L O. PEYTON, Esq. formerly a member of Congress from the Second Kentucky district.

After entering camp, Sergeant Young, assistant to the Provost Marshal, was assigning the men to quarters, when Peyton asked him to come out and get him whiskey. The Sergeant said that it was against orders. Peyton said the Sergeant was a suitable companion for those negroes, pointing to the negro guard. The Sergeant told him to keep quiet. He said he was not afraid of any Yankee, and declared that Young was a coward and afraid to shoot. Young pulled out his revolver and started towards the gate, when Peyton kicked him. Young then shot him dead on the spot.

Latter News from Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., March 30.—Col. Oaks, Assistant Provost Marshal General started for Charleston on last night, and telegraphed to day for the 41st regiment, which left this afternoon. Gen. Heintzelman has also been requested to send 5,000 troops from Indianapolis. This indicates that the trouble in that section is of a serious character.

Mattoon, March 30.—On receipt of the news of the riot at Charleston, 250 of the 45th Illinois, rendezvousing here, went to Charleston, the Copperheads having left the town before they arrived, a pursuit was made and about 30 prisoners taken and brought to this place. The Copperheads of this and the adjoining counties immediately commenced mustering their forces with the avowed purpose of rescuing the prisoners. Reports come in from different sources that they are from 1,000 to 1,500 strong, and will attack the town to-night. Every preparation has been made to give them a warm reception. It is believed that with the united efforts of the citizens and soldiers still here, the place can be held until the arrival of reinforcements.

11 P. M.—The insurgents are said to be threatening both Charleston and Mattoon. A reconnaissance last night discovered them fortified twelve miles from Charleston. Col. True, in command of the Post here, has authentic information that they were also in force at Copair's Mills, ten miles south and at a place about eight miles west of Mattoon. Col. Oaks, Provost Marshal General of the State has arrived. The 41st Illinois has been ordered here from Camp Yates and 500 men have been ordered from Indianapolis. Gen. Heintzelman is expected to-night. Sheriff O'Hair has been joined at his rendezvous by the Sheriff of Edgar county, with a band of desperadoes. A spy sent out by insurgents, captured this P. M., confesses that there are large bands at the two places above mentioned, but refuses to give further information. The telegraph wires east and south have been cut.

Scouts returned at half-past 11 o'clock report a force of rebels 150 strong three miles east of Mattoon.

War News and Army Items.

In our issue of March 30, we published a statement of the taking of a train on the Lebanon railroad by a band under BENNETT. The Journal of the 30th gives the following additional:

We have learned from an authentic source that there was no regular train-guard on board, but that there were twenty well armed soldiers, under the command of Captain Gilliam, on their way to some military post. A little before the attack of the ten guerrillas, under Captain Bennette, Mr. Knox, the conductor of the train, seeing evidence of what was coming, warned the women and children and all unarmed passengers to lie down upon the floor and called upon Captain Gilliam and his men to have their guns in instant readiness for a fight. Capt. G. and his soldiers made no movement. The Conductor continued his appeals to them until the firing of the guerrillas commenced, but the twenty could not be roused to offer the least resistance to the ten. Like Bobadil, they seemed planet-struck. Bennette stepped upon the platform of the car in which Gilliam and his heroes were, and ordered him to surrender. Gilliam, putting up his hands, answered, "I surrender," and his soldiers were all made prisoners and paroled, part of their guns being carried off and the rest discharged. The guerrillas took the mail, a large one, appropriating what they wanted, and burning the remainder. Nothing was taken from the passengers, who were treated with respect.

We confess however that we can see the difference between taking property from private passengers and taking it from the mails. Bennette burned the two passenger cars, but was induced by the conductor to spare the baggage-car and engine. After this exploit at New Hope, Bennette and his gang captured the Bardstown and Springfield stage coach with a large number of passengers, swapped horses with the stage driver, took the mail, and passed on toward Bloomfield. Bennette professed to belong to the 10th Kentucky rebel cavalry, 2d Brigade, John Morgan's command.

The Democrat of the same date says: We learn from passengers who arrived on the Nashville train Tuesday evening that a small squad of guerrillas crossed the Louisville and Nashville road at a point some where between Elizabethtown and Cave City. This body is said to have numbered one hundred men, mounted.

On Saturday night, March 26, a squad of guerrillas entered Taylorsville, Spencer county, and commenced an indiscriminate robbery of the citizens. They robbed one soldier, whose name we did not learn, of over \$200 and a fine gold watch. The Evansville Journal, of March 28, publishes details of Forrest's attack on Paducah, brought by refugees from the latter city. They do not differ materially from the facts already published in our dispatches, and supply little that is new. The rebels charged into the town on Friday afternoon, taking the city by surprise, and meeting with little or no opposition. At the first alarm, the soldiers, consisting of four companies of negroes, three of white infantry, and three of dismounted cavalry, hastened to the fort, where they were soon attacked by the rebels. The enemy were permitted to approach almost to the breastworks before fire was opened. The slaughter was heavy, and the rebels recoiled. Two of the rebels reached the top of the works, where they were shot down, one falling in and the other outside the fort. A negro soldier, called Wild Bill, attempted to drag the one falling into the fort, when he was shot in the head.

A second and third assault met with like unsuccessful results. Some private houses were burned by the rebels, the houses of Union men being always selected for destruction, while rebel houses were spared. The seceding ladies went out to meet the rebels, waving their handkerchiefs and greeting them warmly. Seven premature births occurred among the refugees across the river on Friday night—three in one house—all boys, who were named after the host. The total Union loss was 14 killed and 40 wounded. Eleven negroes were killed and wounded, all shot in the head. They belonged to a regiment that Hon. LEONARD ANDERSON was instrumental in raising, and fought with desperate valor. The 2d Kentucky regiment was conspicuous among the rebels. Our Cairo dispatches of last evening represent Forrest's forces as about eight miles from Columbus on Monday evening. The telegraph wires between Columbus and Cairo have been cut by them.

March 31.—An officer direct from East Kentucky reports a large force of rebels concentrating at Paducah under Buckner. He says the rebels had collected five days rations and forage, and thinks an extensive

raid will be made into the heart of Kentucky. The rebel force which evacuated Paducah several days since have moved North. It is presumed either to join Longstreet in Virginia, or to effect a junction with Buckner at Point Gap.

A telegram from Knoxville confirms the disappearance of Longstreet's force; but deserters supposed they had gone to Richmond.

It is said that some of Gen. Burnside's forces have landed at Washington, North Carolina.

The citizens of Paducah and Evansville were much excited on the 30th, fearing another from Forrest. But there appeared to be no definite reason for it.

Fire in New Liberty, Owen County.

A letter to the Louisville Democrat signed by Messrs. W. G. SIMPSON, T. H. RICHY, F. BROWN, A. McNEAL, and H. TODD, furnishes the following particulars of a very destructive fire at New Liberty, Owen county, on Sunday, March 27:

The alarm of fire was given about twelve o'clock, M., and in less than three hours the entire business portion of the town was in ashes. The town of New Liberty was very compactly built on Main street, which comprises all the business houses, the principal residences and public houses—all brick structures, except two. Eighteen families have been rendered homeless and penniless. In almost every instance all their worldly possessions were embraced in their houses and contents—very few saving anything beyond the clothes on their persons—but have been kindly received in the homes of the farmers in the immediate vicinity for the present, until more substantial relief can be extended them by a generous public. We have not known of a calamity to a portion of our fellow-citizens that calls more loudly for public relief than this, and we feel an assurance that you will present through the medium of your excellent paper this appeal to a generous public for relief to a distressed community. The citizens of the county hold a public meeting next Saturday to devise ways and means for relief, when a committee will be appointed to receive such contributions as a generous people may offer, and we have no doubt that the citizens of Louisville will readily respond to this appeal for relief in the accustomed manner. A like appeal will also be made on the citizens of Cincinnati, which city, in common with Louisville, has for many years realized a large trade from Liberty and Owen county.

The estimated loss is not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The female academy, a superb structure was entirely destroyed. But for the timely and indefatigable exertions of the men of Capt. Kelly's command of the Fortieth regiment of Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Company I, who were camped near town, the loss would have been much greater.

The following is a list of the sufferers:—C. C. CHOWNING, C. J. BRADFORD, SUSAN FURNISH, J. C. WALDEN, W. CRAWFORD, Mrs. E. REVILL, Mrs. HUNT, Jas. BRADNEY, H. BARKER, Dr. PAYTON, J. VANPELT, Dr. RILEY, Isaac FOSTER, Ellis & Orr, J. P. ORR, Sr., Mrs. CATTELL, Henry Blanton, Blanton & Furnace.

Mrs. FLORENCE, wife of Mr. L. M. FLORENCE, of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, at Paducah, died from fright caused by the rebel raid on that town, March 25.

We are pleased to see that Judge Raff of Ohio has prepared a Manual and Blanks for Pensions, Pay and Bounty. Robert Clarke & Co. Cincinnati are the publishers.

See advertisement and official approval in another column.

Fifteenth Judicial District.—Official.

VOTE FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

COUNTIES	W. B. McFERRAN	J. M. ANDERSON	J. H. SANDIDGE	JAMES ROUSSEAU
Barren	422	100	34	6
Monroe	102	44	39	2
Cumberland	3	3	23	2
Adair	74	1	191	1
Metcalfe	102	67	199	2
Claiborn	63	35	18	63
Green	156	42	165	2
	902	293	984	71

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

COUNTIES	T. T. ALEXANDER	J. W. GORD	W. B. ALLEN
Barren	87	500	39
Monroe	48	100	94
Cumberland	309	1	3
Adair	300	1	42
Metcalfe	170	65	155
Claiborn	210	2	2
Green	51	2	324
	1134	669	660

We, the Lieutenant and acting Governor of the Commonwealth (the Governor thereof being absent from the State), the Attorney General and the Auditor of Public Accounts (the Secretary of State being absent from the seat of Government), have examined the returns of the election held on the 21st day of March, 1864, in the Fifteenth Circuit Court Judicial District for the election of a Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney for said District, and find that for the office of Circuit Judge T. T. Alexander received one thousand one hundred and thirty-four votes; J. W. Gordon received six hundred and sixty-nine votes; and W. B. Allen, six hundred and sixty votes; and that said Alexander is duly elected to said office. And that for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for said District, W. R. McFerry received nine hundred and two votes; J. M. Anderson received two hundred and ninety-three votes; J. H. Sandidge received nine hundred and eighty-four votes; and James Rousseau received seventy-one votes; and that said Sandidge has been duly elected to said office.

Given under our hands this 30th March, 1864.
R. T. JACOB, Lieut. and acting Governor.
JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney General.
WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.
Attest—JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY will be held at their Banking House in Frankfort, On Monday, the Second day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Seven Directors of the Principal Bank, and the like number for each of the Branches are to be chosen, to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board,
J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.
March 31, 1864.—td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

House and Lot for Sale.

We wish to sell our DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Frankfort.
O. DRAKE,
J. P. METCALFE.
March 16, 1864.—twif.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER

GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.
December 22, 1863.—tf.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2

and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cadron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, dated Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 200 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cadron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBER,"

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. Drake, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cadron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans,
"WM. J. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. Drake, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cadron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull:—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cadron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."
H. W. FOGLE,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864.—6m.

Beer and Ale.

AM THE AGENT OF WOLF & WALKER,

The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, at their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited.

L. TOBIN.
Frankfort, March 30, 1864.—1m

RAFF'S MANUAL

OF

Pensions, Bounty and Pay.

A MANUAL OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND PAY—Containing the Laws, Forms and Regulations relating to Pensions, Bounty Land, Bounty Money, Pay, Claims for Horses and other Property destroyed, &c., with notes of Official Decisions, and Opinions of the Attorney-General, with reference to the subjects named. By JES. W. RAFF.

1 vol., 12mo., Law Sheep. \$2. Sent by Mail prepaid on receipt of price.

"PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1862."

"I know of no other work that so nearly approaches my ideal of a convenient and reliable work on Pensions and the related topics; and it has my cordial commendation."

JOS. H. BARRETT,
"Commissioner of Pensions."

"PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1862."

"From personal experience as Examiners in this office, we know that a very large majority of claims are unnecessarily delayed, sometimes for a considerable length of time, through a want of knowledge on the part of claimants and their agents, in properly preparing their papers. This knowledge can easily be obtained by consulting your Manual, which has been prepared with much care, and we commend it to the favorable consideration of all those who have claims of any kind against the Government."

"EDW. S. DANA,
"WM. W. WHITTEBERY,
"WM. R. SNIDER,
"HENRY E. MINER,
"Examiners."

PENSION, PAY AND BOUNTY BLANKS.

Claim of Officer or Soldier for Invalid Pension.

Claim of Widow of Deceased Officer or Soldier for Pension.

Claim of Mother of Deceased Officer or Soldier for Pension.

Claim of Guardian of Minor Sister of Officer or Soldier for Pension.

Claim of Children for Pension.

Claim of Officer or Soldier for Arrears of Pay, Bounty Money, &c.

Claim of Widow of Deceased Officer or Soldier for Arrears of Pay, Bounty Money, &c.

Claim of Father of Deceased Officer or Soldier for Arrears of Pay, Bounty Money, &c.

Claim of Mother of Deceased Officer or Soldier for Arrears of Pay, Bounty Money, &c.

Claim of Adult Children or Guardian of Minor Children, or their Joint Claim for Arrears of Pay, Bounty Money, &c.

Claim of Brother or Sister of Deceased Officer or Soldier for Arrears of Pay, Bounty Money, &c.

Application of Officer or Soldier for Payment of Invalid Pension.

Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.

Others, Certificate of Disability.

The above Forms have been prepared with great care, and conform in every respect to the latest regulations of the Pension and Second Auditor's Offices.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—After the battle at Bean Station, East Tennessee, the rebels were guilty of all manner of indignity toward the slain. They stripped their bodies, and shot all persons who came near the battle field to show any attention to the dead. The body of a little drummer-boy was left naked and exposed. Near by, in an humble house, there were two little girls, the eldest but sixteen, who resolved to give the body a decent burial. They took the night for their task. With hammer and nails in hand, and boards on their shoulders, they sought the place where the body of the dead drummer-boy lay. From their own scanty wardrobe, they clothed the body for the grave. With their own hands they made a rude coffin, into which they reverently put the dead boy. They dug the grave, and lowered the body into it and covered it over. The noise of the hammer brought some of the rebels to the spot. The sight was too much for them. The stillness of the night, the story so eloquently told by the heroic labors of the little girls. Not a word was spoken, no one interfered, and when the sacred rights of burial were performed, all separated; and the little drummer-boy sleeps undisturbed in his grave on the battle field. Such tenderness and heroism deserve to run along the line of coming generations with the story of the woman who broke the alabaster box on the feet of the Saviour, and with her who of her penury cast her two mites into the treasury.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

"The Fenian Brothers"—Immigration. This Irish organization, the avowed object of which is to wrest Ireland from the domination of Great Britain, bids fair to cause considerable difficulty in the Roman Catholic Church, not only in this country, but in Ireland and elsewhere. One of the rules of the Church forbids any member of it from belonging to a secret society, which the "Fenians" is considered to be—hence, in a recent procession of the various Catholic societies, in one of the cities at the West, on St. Patrick's day, the Bishop forbade the Fenians from taking place in the ranks. The latter consequently withdrew, and had a procession and celebration of their own, and made a far more extensive show and popular demonstration than those they had left. In Buffalo, N. Y., too, Bishop Timon announces officially, in his organ, the *Western New York Catholic*, that the "Fenian Brothers" cannot march in procession with Catholic societies, nor take part in Catholic rites and holy sacrifices. In Ireland, also, we lately read of a meeting, where the Fenians were discarded by the priests, and an attempt was made to rid the meeting of their presence, which caused much confusion and no slight display of shillalees!

It is not often, of late days, that the sons of the Church presume to take a stand against the old mother—in deep earnest in the work they have undertaken, and has gotten so far ahead as to have caused an enquiry in the British Parliament, in relation to its operations, to which the Minister of the Crown replied declaring it of small consequence. Indeed, to judge of the furor now evidenced in Ireland to emigrate to the United States, of the very bone and sinew of that country, it would appear that the British Minister is right, so far as the effort is concerned to free Ireland, by means of the people of Ireland; for by the state made in the Irish journals, one would suppose that the whole island is being almost depopulated of every hale and hearty young man, woman and child in many of the counties. The theory of this vast immigration given by the partisans and presses, supporting the rebel cause of the South, is that the heavy bounties offered by our Government are inducing the Irish youth to enlist in our army, and that our Government has agents in Ireland to effect this object. The British Ministry have been called upon Parliament, several times, to take measures against such proceedings, but they have on each occasion replied, that no evidence can be adduced to prove that the American Government or its agents had anything to do with the matter, but that the cause is attributed to the high price of labor here, and the great demand for workmen not subject to the draft, in making railroads now progressing or contemplated, such as the great roads from the West to the Pacific; although it is admitted that it is probable when the men arrive on our shores, the high bounties paid for soldiers will probably induce many of them to enter our army. Our Minister to London had assured the British Government that our government had no agents employed in Ireland for any purpose, and the British Attorney General, after being actively engaged in the investigation of the matter, had found no shadow of proof to the contrary of what Mr. Adams had affirmed. The only fact elicited was, that a few sailors had entered aboard one of our ships of war, under peculiar circumstances, but were afterwards sent ashore again.

Two hundred thousand emigrants, nearly have arrived at the port of New York alone during the past year. An immense increase over former years. This will prove to our quondam friends at the South, that our population is increased from foreign sources alone without the natural home additions, to the full amount subtracted by the war.

A NEW IDEA.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman prefers lime to salt for sprinkling on hay. Two quarts of an alkaline lime is sufficient for a ton of hay. It is said to absorb the moisture and prevent moldiness, and stock relish the hay thus prepared.

THE RURAL AMERICAN. The Best Paper for Farmers and Fruit Growers—Eight Dollars Per Annum for only Twenty Subscribers!

I WANT 10,000 club agents to circulate the RURAL AMERICAN, Utica, N. Y. Volume VIII commenced January 1st, 1884, paper free to club subscribers in December! This is decidedly the best and cheapest farmer's and fruit grower's paper in existence, at only ONE DOLLAR a year, and every subscriber receives two of the best GRAPE VINES known to exist, sent free of all expense, or ONE DOLLAR'S worth of RUSSELL'S GREAT PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS, the largest and most productive in the world, many of which are actually as large as HENS' EGGS!

Every person who remits ONE DOLLAR will receive the paper FREE to January next, and through 1884 for FREE! Sample copies sent free to all applicants with full details. Positively I offer the best terms to Postmasters and other club agents of any other publisher in this country. EIGHT DOLLARS in premiums for every club of TWENTY subscribers! I have an immense supply of the choicest grape vines, all of which are to be FREE to our subscribers! Send for specimen copies immediately, and address T. B. MINER, Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y. March 23, 1884-2m.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNION COUNTY LANDS

In pursuance of a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, as Assignee and Trustee of Thomas S. Page, I will sell at public sale, at the Court-house door in Morganfield, Union county, Ky.,

On Monday, April 4, 1884,

IT BEING COUNTY COURT DAY,

1,871 ACRES OF RICH OHIO RIVER Bottom Lands,

Recently surveyed and divided into Six Tracts containing, each, as follows, viz:

No. 1, 400 Acres; No. 2, 400 Acres; No. 3, 306 3/4 Acres; No. 4, 296 3/4 Acres; No. 5, 238 Acres; No. 6, 240 Acres.

If liberal bids are made, the purchaser will be given the privilege of taking more than the tract then offered.

These lands lie binding on the Ohio river 335 poles, and are liable to receive the benefits of the annual overflow, imparting to them great fertility. They are gently undulating, and well adapted to the cultivation of the great

TOBACCO CROP OF UNION COUNTY.

A small portion of the Tract is cleared Land, with inferior Tenements; another portion a dead-end spiced-wood ridge; the greater part heavily timbered.

The State Geologist, Professor D. D. Owen, asserts that within one thousand feet in depth there lies under this land

Thirty Feet of Stone Coal Strata,

Though not developed, and at that distance is to be found strong SALT WATER.

There is a Mortgage on this land for about \$5,800, held by George Huston and Hull Higginson, due in February, 1885, which will be removed before the last payment will be required to be made by the purchaser. The Trustee and Assignee will convey all the legal right and title of Thomas S. Page and his wife, Jane B. Page, to this tract.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Land will be sold in three payments: one-third cash, one-third in one, and one-third in two years, with interest. Bonds, with approved security, having the force and effect of real estate bonds, with a lien upon the land will be required under the decree.

A LARGE PLAT OF THE LAND, with its divisions and prominent land-marks, can be seen at the office of D. C. Jones, Circuit Court Clerk for Union county, previous to the sale.

A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of Thos. S. Page, Frankfort, Ky., March 18, 1884.—td.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the day of 1884—murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said RIAL, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

L. S. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1884, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The Rial is about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with five front teeth, and a few teeth in the lower jaw, and has a humble appearance.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of DR. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His indelible preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL or WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian dauntless to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a balm to them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, or to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the title of the "Savior" enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS.

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

And in FEVER AND AGUE; it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal. A. G. CAMMAACK, October 7th, 1883-1f.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard, Frankfort, Feb. 27, 1884. S. BLACK.

NEW ENGLAND Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confin'd To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent. Frankfort April 13, 1883-by.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER KORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.

or Landfloss.

Attention is called to the large reduction in price of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, Snuffing, P. A. L. or plain, S. J. A. No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. April 24, 1883-1y.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1884, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations where baggage, express, mail, or freight is taken, and arriving at Lexington at 10:30 A. M., and at Frankfort at 11:30 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. Jan. 9, 1884.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1883-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 11:30 A. M.

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 12:30 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:30 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 6:00 P. M. Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and justly deserves the title of the "Savior" enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent. Nov. 20, 1883-1f.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1883.

Black, Blue, Green, Red, Yellow, Orange, Purple, Pink, White, and all shades of Gray.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Washing and Apparel.

For a saving of 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum.

The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted for each material, (with many valuable recipes, purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS, 250 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Feb. 25, 1883-1y.

Split Bottom Chairs.

I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Speed, at the Capital Hotel. Dec. 23, 1883-1f.

L. WEITZEL. Y. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges thereon. Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 3, 1883-1f.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of patronizing the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES, JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general satisfaction to all who patronize the Hotel. Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1882-May 14-1f.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10, 1884.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the taxes, interest, and costs due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 56, John Trubee, part of 1,216 3/4 acres, 405 A. 9 acres in Logan county, Muddy river, surveyed in the name of John Trubee; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$8 51.

No. 284, James McHenry, 1,850 acres, part of 3,000 acres in Caldwell county, on Tennessee river; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$6 82.

No. 1,780, Walter Brooks' heirs, 295 acres, belonging to Ann Graef, part of 1,000 acres in Hickman county, now Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, surveyed and patented in the name of Walter Brooks; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$2 06.

No. 1,987, Samuel Longstreth and J. Bailey, one-half of 18 acres in Monroe county, on Mills creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$30 73.

No. 1,970, Same, one-half of 275 acres, Monroe county, on ridge, between E. Fork and Massac creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$4 48.

No. 2,609, W. W. Dickerson, 600 acres in Liraington county, on Hurricane and Parquet creeks; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$3 40.

No. 2,776, Thomas Cropper, part of 3,000 acres, 362 1/2 acres in Union county, on Ohio river, entered by John Cropper; years tax due 1883-9-10; amount of tax \$10 87.

No. 2,861, James and M. A. Spooler and Jas. Clark, 800 acres in Green county, now Russell, on Russell creek, surveyed in the name of W. Long, patented in the name of A. Humphreys; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$3 82.

No. 2,942, Marcus E. Blakemore, 416 1/2 acres in Union county, on Tradewater; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$14 58.

No. 2,961, G. W. Buster, 326 acres in Daviess county, on Panther creek, surveyed in the name of Chilton; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$3 98.

No. 2,983, Thomas Russell, 500 acres in Poinsett county, patented in the name of John Scott, Jr.; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$8 89.

No. 3,091, Edwin Leet, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Little Moccasin creek, surveyed in the name of T. L. R. W. Leet; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$3 50.

No. 3,121, James Stendevant, 1,333 1/2 acres in Ballard county, pt. mt. entry, No. 7; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$9 43.

No. 3,122, Same, 1,333 1/2 acres in Marshall county, pt. mt. entry, No. 484; years tax due 1880-1-2; amount of tax \$4 67.

No. 3,123, Thomas Jewitt, pt. of 1,216 3/4 acres, 811 1-9 acres in Logan county, on Muddy river; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$17 04.

No. 3,141, John A. Hicks, 200 acres in Owen county, head of Saven, surveyed in the name of Austin Morris; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1 40.

No. 3,146, Justus Morse, 80 acres in Marshall county; years tax due 1881, 62; amount of tax \$1 81.

No. 3,150, Wm. Edwards, 150 acres in Union county, on Waters Cypress; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$4 72.

No. 3,168, W. C. Buck, (Nashville), 500 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer creek, patented in name of J. H. Buck; years tax due 1879, 60, 61; amount of tax \$6 00.

No. 3,229, Janetta Gordon's heirs, 205 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of James Currier; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1 00.

No. 3,230, Same, 500 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of Jan. Currier; years tax due 1880, 61; amount of tax \$7 75.

No. 3,131, Same, 500 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of James Currier; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$3 35.

No. 3,132, Same, 500 acres in Union county, on Highland creek, patented in name of James Currier; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$3 35.

No. 3,134, Same, 450 acres in Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, patented in name of Jan. Currier; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$3 35.

No. 3,172, W. J. Anderson, part of 2,864 acres, 964 acres in Ballard county, on Mississippi river, entry No. 98, in name of J. R. Davis; years tax due 1881, 62; amount of tax \$13 50.

No. 3,236, Wm. M. Maxwell, 1,000 acres in Warren county, on Drakes creek; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7 75.

No. 3,257, Same, 5,000 acres in Lawrence county, on Big Sandy river; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$3 75.

No. 3,258, Same, 100 acres in Pulaski county; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax 70 cts.

No. 3,163, W. W. Dickerson, 1,111 1/2 acres in Fleming county, patented in name of Wm. Dickerson; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$15 66.

No. 2,792, Geo. Clarke, 200 acres in Green county, on Trammel's creek, surveyed in name of Jo. Clarke, patented in name of Geo. Clarke; years tax due 1880, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1 40.